

## MISSION WOOD PILE TO MORE

Sawhorse for "Down and Out" Will Pass Because of High Price.

That the wood pile of the Central Union Mission, which has enabled many a "down-and-outer" to earn honest money at respectable employment, must be abolished, is the decree of Superintendent John S. Bennett. With wood selling at \$17 a cord, it is plainly impossible to continue this charity as in former years. However, like every other thing this cloud has silver lining, for officers of the Mission say that the free employment bureau is running full blast and can't keep up with the demand for able-bodied men to fill new positions and vacancies caused by enlistments.

Plans of the Associated Charities of Washington for the winter months are rapidly being formulated, but as yet no definite announcement has been made, pending the return to the city of General Secretary Walter Uffert, who is expected back on Monday. Just at present the summer business is being brought to a close, and affairs settled to date. Increased burdens will be placed on the organization through the cold months of this year, the ever-present high cost of living, and the great influx of strangers to the Capital being chiefly responsible.

## BEACH KEEPS OPEN TWO WEEKS LONGER

Nearly Quarter of Million Dipped in Pools During Season.

Although the Municipal Playground Department announced that its regular season closed Saturday, the Municipal bathing pools will remain open till November 1, according to a statement received yesterday from Superintendent Brunner.

During the summer, the bathing season had been nearly twice as long as in 1916, and more than twice as many as in 1915.

Official figures show that 225,000 Washingtonians availed themselves of the privileges of the bathing beach during the past season. During the year of 1916 the attendance numbered 118,000, with 162,000 standing as the figures of the previous year.

Nearly a thousand Washington kiddies were taught to swim by the instruction classes during the past summer.

## TO EXPEDITE SMALL SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Exports Administrative Board Simplifies Movement of Commodities.

Friday a New York tailor took a half hour of the time of the Exports Administrative Board in getting an export license to ship a single uniform to an officer of a foreign army. Yesterday the Export Administrative Board decided that this was drawing the net too fine. So regulations have been issued which will permit the export of small shipments on the endorsement of the local collector of customs.

On and after September 25, certain shipments containing a large number of different articles of small value may be licensed on the endorsement of the customs officer at the point of exit, provided no one commodity included exceeds \$100 in value. If the department finds that this privilege is abused by exporters sending many small shipments to the same consignee the privilege will be withdrawn.

## STATES TO PROCLAIM LIBRARY FUND WEEK

By proclamation of the governor of virtually every State in the Union, the week commencing September 24 will be observed throughout the country as "Library Week." and will be especially devoted to raising a fund of \$1,000,000 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of soldiers' public libraries in every county organized and camp in the land. Library facilities also are to be provided from this fund for Uncle Sam's sailors afloat and ashore, for the wounded and the sick, and even for men on the firing line.

Besides a library war council appointed by Secretary Baker, which has the raising of this fund in hand, the campaign in each State will be supervised by a State war council, composed of leading men and women in all sections.

In announcing their intention to issue a proclamation week, all the governors expressed hearty sympathy with the project and the object for which it is designed. Hardly had the week for the campaign been chosen when governors fell into line from every corner of the country. Among the first to respond was Governor James Withcombe, of Oregon, and hard on the heels of his enthusiastic endorsement came a message from Governor Theodore E. Blount, of Mississippi. Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina, was among the first to respond and Governor Simon Bamberger, of Utah, and Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, "have taken pains to inform myself about the plan and am warmly in favor of it," wrote Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, and recently United States Senator from New York.

The supply of tobacco gathered for the American troops in France, by the Y. M. C. A. was lost, and the Red Cross accepted an offer of the J. G. T. Co. to supply the troops with a contribution of 1,500,000 cigarettes and 100 packages of smoking and chewing tobacco to replace the loss.

## NAVY OFFICIALS USE COLLEGE BUILDING

Memorial Hall of Catholic University Quarters 25 Paymasters.

At the opening of the present war, Bishop Shanley placed at the disposal of President Wilson the buildings and facilities of the Catholic University. At the request of Paymaster General Samuel McDowan, of the navy, Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Hall has been turned over for six weeks to the use of the Navy Department. About 125 young paymasters are occupying the buildings, with their officers and instructors; also some portions of Albert Hall.

This will not prevent the opening of the university on the regular date, Tuesday, September 25. The freshman class promised at one time to be the largest in the history of the university, but war conditions may eventually reduce its size.

The equipment of the New Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory has arrived, and will shortly be in place. This splendid edifice will be ready for use at the opening of the university, and will care easily for about 500 students, including research students, and advanced work of various kinds. During the past year the university museum has received more than 4,000 specimens. The most important of recent donations is the collection of carved ivories and illuminated manuscripts, donated by Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, of Boston, Mass. Among other gifts are coins and old paper currency; stamps, seals, pictures, engravings, vases, Silurian and Devonian fossils, etc.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Capt. G. H. Winslow returned yesterday from a trip to New York City.

J. H. Wilkins, accompanied by Mrs. Wilkins and their daughter, Mildred, who have been in Baltimore County, Md., are expected to return shortly.

J. H. Hennessy, who is spending his vacation with his family in Massachusetts, is expected back in the city shortly.

Mrs. Isaac Herman, Mrs. A. C. Mayer and little Miss Adrienne Mayer motored to Baltimore and are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman.

Elmer Jackson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has resigned. Charles Wallerman has received a temporary appointment in the Agriculture Department.

Myer Rosenberg, of the Interior Department, is on sick leave.

Frank Havell and family have returned from Ocean View.

John Philip King, of the navy yard, is in the hospital suffering with a broken leg.

Harry Gavan has received a probationary appointment as clerk in the War Department.

Chester Smythe, of the General Land Office, has resigned.

Mrs. F. J. H. von Engelken has left the city for a brief visit to Columbia, S. C.

Henry and Richard Dunn are leaving Washington for the North in a few days.

Merrill Connor has resigned his position and returned to high school in this city.

Walter Coachman is planning a trip to points in the South.

Mrs. James E. Hurley and Miss Hildegard Hurley have returned to Washington after an extended trip through the West.

James Roosevelt has returned to the Marine Corps officers' reserve camp at Quantico, Va.

Col. William W. Hart, Corps of Engineers, chief military aide to the President, will be relieved from his duties within a few days to assume command of the 16th Regiment of Engineers, which he will lead abroad.

Col. Charles McK. Saltzman, of the Signal Corps, now stationed at the War Department, has been nominated for promotion to brigadier general.

Robert C. Burlingame, of 1435 Monroe street, was one of the new candidates admitted last week to the Officers' Reserve Training camp at Fort Myer last week.

George B. Squires, of 1356 Otis street, was admitted to the Officers' Reserve training camp at Fort Myer last week.

George C. Whiting, of 1819 Vernon street, was one of the new candidates admitted last week to the Officers' Reserve Training camp at Fort Myer.

Claude Allen will attend the Army and Navy Preparatory School here this winter.

Henry Dunn left Washington last night for the Marine camp at Quantico, Va.

Charles Murchison is expected back in the city for a brief visit before the beginning of the school term.

Richard Dunn will leave Washington today for Princeton University.

James Bettes, Jr., of Quantico, Va., spent the week-end in Washington, leaving again last night for Quantico, Va.

Miss Elizabeth Richards will spend a few days in the Capital, en route to the South.

Mrs. M. M. Sweetman, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Rosemary Sweetman, are in Norfolk for a week's visit.

William J. Laubenstein is out of the city on a week-end visit with friends at Pottsville.

James J. Levinthal, of this city, went to New York for a two weeks' visit last night.

Edward V. Montgomery, of Norfolk, is spending a few days in Washington with his cousin, John Sinclair.

H. E. English, of Washington, is registered at the Hotel Navarre, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunner and A. M. Mahon, of Washington, are registered at the Hotel Navarre, New York City.

## SCHOOL DAYS

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By DWIG



## Soldiers Have Few Songs, But They Sing Much in War

(By Rifleman Patrick MacHill, Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

The soldier has songs of his own, songs of the march, the trench, the battle and the battle, songs that give him strength and hope and courage in the arduous enterprise of war. The origins of these songs are lost, the spontaneous choruses which voice the mood of a moment and of many moments monotonously alike, have arisen like old folk tales. Most of the soldier has no sense of poetic values; it is the singing alone which gives expression to the soldier's soul.

Tipperary means home when sung in a shell-shattered village or in a battered trench, but on the long march Tipperary is Berlin, the goal of high enterprise and great adventure. And in after days when this war is a memory the song of Tipperary will live as the routing chorus to which the old B. E. F. embarked for France and to which they marched up the long cobbled roads to the fury of war.

The trench songs are mere doggerel, the words fatuous and the singing not at all times above reproach. But in its proper environment the song of the soldier is something that art cannot better. To hear the soldier sing his song as he shelters in some battered dug-out or any other cover he can find in a heavily harried trench is something not to be forgotten.

**Soldier Bursts into Song.** I remember one boy, a young Cockney, singing a song in the trenches of Vermelles in the early days of the war. It was in a cold spring evening and he was standing beside a very muddy traverse, a cigarette in his mouth and his cap pulled well down over his eyes. (There was no helmet then). He suddenly burst into song, and this was what he sang:

"We've come to fight for the land we love—  
We've come across the foam.  
To chase the German o'er the Rhine  
And to save the folks at home."

The voice was full of genuine passion, and a spirit of truth and fire was breathing through it. The singer went on:

"For we are boys from England's shore  
And we've learnt to play the game  
The khaki men of the built-up breast  
Who made old England—dixie—dixie—  
Jolly stew."

He should have said "fame" but did not. "Dixies of built stew" did quite as well and made the men laugh. The singing soldier never speaks about patriotism and never sings of it. Being a patriot he simply fights for his country.

**In Always Singing.** Up and down the roads of France the soldier in khaki is always singing. He can be seen coming back from the trenches and entering a village, his mouth hanging a little open, his back a little crooked under his burden, and his song ringing through the streets. It is then that he surrenders himself wholly to his art.

"Give me a lucifer to light my fag,  
And smile, boys; that's the style—  
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,  
And smile, smile, smile!"

He sings, or maybe, if the village is already known to him, he gives a hint of his entry to the village maidens. This then is his song: "Here we are! Here we are! Here we are again! Fit and well and feeling as right as rain."

Never mind the weather—  
Here we are together—  
Are we downhearted? No!  
This is the soldier's wild idea of the peace which will follow his years of war:

"When the war is over  
I'm going to live in Dover—  
When the war is over I'm going to have a spree;  
I'm going to have a fight  
Every other night  
With the whizz-bangs a-flying in the air."

Though he apparently cannot picture a peace which will be in no way associated with the mid of conflict of the desirable things which civil life may bring him:

"If I was back again in Blighty,  
I'd be as happy as could be,  
I'd take my bird upon the river  
In a boat for her and me—  
I'd go to bed each night at mid-night."

And the village maiden will not forget the song with which Tommy serenades her at the street pump:

"Aprez la guerre finit,  
Soldat Anglais partez,  
M'selle Fronzayek boue pleury,  
Aprez la guerre finit."

(Copyright, 1917.)

Get up again at half past nine,  
That's when I'm back again in Blighty.  
And the Germans o'er the Rhine."

**Songs of New Village.** But though a great singer, the soldier has many choruses which get worth from the mood that inspires them and the emotions which they evoke. Few, if any, will outlast the turmoil in which they have originated; having weathered the leaden storms of war their strains will be smothered in the atmosphere of peace. This, if it happens, will be a pity, for after all some of the songs which have echoed in billets and dug-outs from Le Havre to the Somme, and which have accompanied the wild abandon of nights in Poperinghe and Bethune, are perhaps worthy of preservation.

Some will be preserved if not by us, at least by the women of France. The village patronne will never forget Tommy's song when ordering food and the song is in French:

"Ouzes vous donnez moi,  
Pain et beurre  
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## NAVY EXPANDS FOR WAR WORK

New Battleships, Destroyers and Submarines Being Rapidly Built.

With a contingent in France, the business of raising a great number of soldiers under the selective draft, and the officers being turned out at the training camps, army activities have overshadowed to a large extent the navy's bit in the war thus far.

But the navy is not lagging far behind, if it can be called lagging at all. Here is the situation in the navy, gathered from official sources:

One hundred and fifty new destroyers are to be provided, in addition to those now building.

Every reserve ship in the navy has been fully manned, and a great many auxiliaries have been added.

Since the day war was declared, the whole coast of the United States has been under constant patrol by naval vessels and every port particularly well guarded.

Navy enlistments have reached 138,000. Ten thousand national naval volunteers are in service, in addition to a reserve force of 55,000 men.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer that the yards of the country can build. New construction records are looked for, both in the number of ships built and the time required for building them.

Some 22,000-ton super-Dreadnoughts are being built—the exact number is not stated.

Five 35,000-ton battle cruisers, the largest and swiftest ever contemplated by any nation in the world, are under construction.

Six formidable scout cruisers are being completed.

Contracts have been let for many needed auxiliaries for the navy.

The navy sent the first contingent of the American armed force to France—a corps of aviators, which landed June 5.

The Aeronautics Corps of the navy has been greatly enlarged, several new aviation bases have been established, and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigibles and other types of aircraft.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled its enlisted strength.

A detachment of marines is now in Europe under Gen. Pershing's command.

There are a few of the things the navy has done so far. And they say at the Navy Department they are just beginning to do things.

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